

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 35. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz.: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if perferr'd by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz.: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. offall blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool shewing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country.—PROPOSALS will be received until 5000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS,  
THOMAS G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34¢

## New Jewelry, &c.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, about four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, on consignment, consisting of an elegant assortment of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS, also, LADIES' BREAST PINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever sold in this place. The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece, will find it to their advantage to call and view the above articles at their store, on Main street.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 5th, 1815. 28.

## George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the law of his profession.

January 2, 1815.

## State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, set—July Term, 1815  
Jacob Myers, complainant,  
against Ray Moss, John Taylor and Charles Myers, defendants.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant, Charles Myers, not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless he said defendant do appear here, on or before the first day of the next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some legally authorised newspaper of this Commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession, according to law—and this suit is continued till the next term. A Copy. Attest,

JOHN WALKER, d. c. j. e. c.

## State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE COUNTY, set—July Term, 1815  
William Henderson's Heirs for  
Samuel Woodson, complainant, In Chancery  
against Bernard Gaines and others, defendants.

THIS DAY came the complainants by their counsel, and the defendants, David Jameson and the heirs of David Gaines, dec. except Bernard Gaines, not having entered their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant—it is ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here, on or before the first day of our next October Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorised newspaper of this Commonwealth, for eight weeks, agreeably to law. A copy. Attest,

JOHN C. WALKER, d. c. e. c.

## The above named absent Defendants,

Will take notice, that on the last Saturday in September next, at the house of Robert Miller in the town of Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, I shall between the hours of six o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M. proceed to take the depositions of Thomas Townsend and others, to be read as evidence in said suit.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.

## Fayette Circuit, Set:

JUNE TERM, 1815.

Walter Carr, against Dav Crenshaw, John T. Haw. In Chancery. Hawkins, Iai Metcalf, Lyddal Boles.

ON motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, leave is given him to amend his bill—which amendment was immediately made and filed: And on his motion it is ordered that Lyddal Boles be made a defendant thereto—and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—Therefore, on the motion of this complainant, it is ordered, that unless he shall appear here on or before first day of next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him:—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper of this Commonwealth, for eight weeks in succession. A Copy. Teste,

THOMAS BODLEY, C. P. C.

## David Todd

HAS recommended the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.

34 August 17.

## Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the goal. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

J. LAMSON.

May 13. 20

## Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh, Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

## Notice.

As the subscriber intends to go or send to Philadelphia from the first day of July next, those indebted to him, either by bond, note or book-account, will please make use of the present notice by calling at his store and discharging their respective dues previous to that day. Those failing to do it, will find their debts lodged with suitable officers for collection.

W.M. LEAVY.

May 10. 20

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 8th instant, a Negro man named PETER, low stature, thick body, yellow complexion, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, took with him one linsey roundabout, two linen shirts and pantaloons, two white neck handkerchiefs, on which is wrote Peter Willis, with durable ink, but has various other clothing. He is a cunning, artful fellow, and perhaps has a pass wrote by some malicious person. I am rather induced to believe, he will aim for the state of Ohio, as he left me without the least provocation, & must have premeditated his escape. It is probable he will steal a horse before he goes far, and endeavor to pass for a free-man, to facilitate his escape.—I will give TWENTY DOLLARS reward, to any person securing him in any jail in the state, or FIFTY DOLLARS if caught out of the state, by giving me such information that I can get him again.

JOHN HIGGEE.

Fayette County, July 24. 30

The editors of the Cincinnatian, & Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio—are requested to insert the above advertisement six times in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office.

30—6

Jessamine County, to wit:

Taken up by Robert S. Gatewood, living near Mount Pleasant Meeting House, on the Waters of Sinking Creek, a small Grey Mare, bob tail and roached mane, shot all round, about six years old, and about 15 1-2 hands high—appraised to \$20.—April 10, 1815. 34 JOHN METCALF.

## A Grand Annual Communication OF THE GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY



Will be held at Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington on Wednesday, August 30th, next. The representatives of the different lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, are required to be punctual in their attendance.

March 3, 1815.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Authorizing the Board of Navy Commissioners to appoint Clerks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Board of Navy Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized to appoint two Clerks, to be attached to their office, who shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars each per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for this purpose the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1815.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## RESOLUTION

Relative to the distribution of the laws of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State cause to be distributed among the members of the present Congress, copies of the laws of the United States ordered by law to be printed, as soon as the same shall be completed.

Resolved, That so many of the remaining copies of the laws as are not already directed to be distributed, be deposited in the Congressional Library.

March 2, 1815.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE CELEBRATED WALTER SCOTT.

From "Letters from Edinburgh," in the North American Review.

I should think there was no man in this profane world, so often asked after as Walter Scott and no traveller ever lands in sweet Edinburgh without inquiring where can he be seen? In a small, dark room, where one of the courts of session is held, there is to be seen every morning in term time, sitting at a little table and keeping the records of the court, a stout, broad shouldered, brawny and somewhat fleshy man with light hair, light complexion, eyes between a blue and a gray, thick nose, round fat face, rather sleepy expression, covered with a ragged black gown, his lame leg stuck under the table, the other sprawling out in such a manner as no leg, lame or not lame, ever ought to be. Such a man foreshort! as one might swear, heaven had marked out—as an honest, good natured soul, though rather stupid withal—a most loyal subject, fit to guzzle port and porter, pay taxes, and drink "God save the King." Not one poetic line or ray of genius in his face, except a very slight kindling of the eye, to redeem the immortal bust of the author of the Lay of the Last Minstrel from the staring, thoughtless, besotted, multitude. Mr. Scott is now about forty-five years old, descended from rather an obscure family in Lothian, and when young, he says, that the old men used to take him up on their knees, call him little Watty, and tell him border stories and legendary tales, while his brothers were gone to work; a privilege, which his lameness gave him. Some of those philosophers, who are in the habit of making a "moral" to all their fables, may very possibly find out, that the world has gained another great poet, because Walter Scott was born with one leg shorter than the other. It may be so—Walter Scott was married sometime since to a Guernsey lady, an illegitimate daughter of the late duke of Devonshire, with whom he was said to have received £10,000. The lady was born in Guernsey, and speaks villainous broken English. Among her virtues is that of unsparing fury against all unfortunate wretches, who criticise her husband's works; and it is said, that when the review of Marmion was published in the Edinburgh Review, she was very near boxing the editor's ears at a dinner, where she soon after happened to meet him.

Mr. Scott has also some other blessings, which rarely fall to the fortune of a poet. He is the sheriff of a county, commits to prison, and hangs with great spirit and quite a vulgar dexterity; he is moreover clerk of the court before mentioned. These two situations give him £800 or 1000 a year; besides he had for Marmion 1000 guineas, 2000 for the Lady and 3000 for Rokeby, and he has also been the editor of several extensive works. Though Mr. Scott is exposed to a constant throng of people, with letters of introduction, his houses of resort in Edinburgh are not very numerous, and he confines himself chiefly to some of the choices of the ministerial party; he is himself zealous to the last ditch for church and king. A disgust with its policies made him leave the Edinburgh Review, in which he has written some pleasant articles.—In his manner, he is very mild and agreeable, apparently without any vanity, and the only affection he has consists in the effort he makes not to appear a poet. He has a great deal of humor, and his conversation is principally made up of anecdotes; he is not, however, what they call either elegant or brilliant in company, but then he is cheerful and never obtrusive; upon the whole, one of the last persons you would suspect to be Walter Scott.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sum be appropriated for the purposes herein recited, that is to say:

For defraying the compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law to that object, the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated for that purpose, that is to say:

For defraying the contingent expenses of the Senate of the U. States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, the sum of five thousand dollars, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated for that purpose.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid and discharged out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Dec. 15, 1814.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## BIBLE SOCIETIES DENOUNCED.

From a London paper. "Dr. Prettyman, bishop of Lincoln in his charge to the clergy at the triennial visitation at Bedford on Monday last, denounced the Bible Societies as dangerous to the established religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attend them! He consid-

ered the Society for promoting Christian knowledge as capable of fulfilling every object of the Bible Society. His lordship stated, that though it be our duty to short forbearance, and charity towards all our Christian brethren, yet we are not authorized to give the right hand of fellowship or co-operation to those who cause divisions; but on the contrary we are taught (Romans vii 7) to avoid them. And he seemed to think it most absurd and unaccountable, that they who pray in their liturgy, to be delivered from false doctrine, heresy and schism, should unite in religious associations with those who publicly avow the falsest doctrines, the most notorious heresies, and the most determined schisms.

## RELIGIOUS LIBERTY!!! From the London Courier.

Extract of a letter from the dean of Peterborough to the reverend John Lingard; a papist.

"Rev. Sir,—In your strictures on professor Marsh's Comparative View, occur those words once, "the new church of England," and those oftener, "the modern church of England." That for both these expressions you are amenable to a court of justice, I infer from this extract: "Seditious words, in derogation of the established religion, are indictable as tending to a breach of the peace; as where a person said, your religion, preaching is but prating; and prayer once a day is more edifying." 1 Hawkins, 7. Besides the church by law established in this country, is so inseparably interwoven with the British constitution, that whatever is calumny upon the former must be calumny upon the latter.

"If however, you shall assure me within a reasonable time you will publish a vindication of this defamatory language, I will defer to prosecute you not only till sufficient time has been granted you for that purpose, but also till an opportunity has been allowed the public to peruse my reply to it, &c. &c. &c."

T. KIPLING"

The Courier discountenances the dean's conduct and hopes he will reconsider the subject: "Our church is a church of mildness, of forbearance, of long-s

## LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCHE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT Of the battle of the 18th.

(Translated for the Boston Weekly Messenger.)

PARIS, June 22.

We have not room to point out the various positions of the armies in the engagement of the 18th, from which, however, it appears, that the left, the right and the reserve, were equally engaged at a distance of about two leagues.

The 17th, at ten o'clock in the evening, the English army occupied Mount Saint John with its centre, and had its out posts in advance of the forest of Soignes.—Three hours would have been required to attack it. It was, therefore, necessary to defer the attack to the following day.

The head quarters of the emperor were established at the farm of Caillon, near Flanchenotte. The rain fell in torrents.

*Great Battle of Mount Saint John.\**

At nine in the morning, the rain having somewhat diminished, the first corps put itself in motion, and took post with its left on the Brussels road, opposite the village of Mount Saint John, which appeared to be the centre of the enemy's position.—The second corps supported its right upon the Brussels road, and its left on a wood, within reach of the English cannon. The cuirassiers held themselves in reserve in the rear, and the guard were also in reserve upon the heights. The sixth corps, with the cavalry of Gen. D'Aumont under the orders of Count Lobau, was ordered to take post in the rear of our right, to oppose a Prussian corps, which seemed to have escaped from Marshal Grouchy, and to intend falling upon our right flank; an intention, which had been made known to us by our reports, and by a letter from a Prussian general, which had been taken by our scouts.

The corps were full of ardor. The force of the English army was estimated at 80,000 men, and it was supposed that a Prussian corps which might be in position by the evening, amounted to 15,000 men. The enemy's force was therefore more than 90,000 men. Ours were less numerous.

At noon, every preparation having been made Prince Jerome, commanding a division of the second corps, and destined to form its extreme left, advanced upon the wood, which was in part occupied by the enemy. The cannonade began; the enemy supported the troops, which it had sent to guard the wood, with 50 pieces of artillery. We too, on our side, employed our artillery. At one, Prince Jerome was completely master of the wood and the whole English army fell back behind a screen. Count D'Erlon then attacked the village of Mount Saint John, and supported his attack with 80 pieces of cannon. A terrible cannonade was kept up in that quarter, from which the English must have suffered greatly. All the corps advanced towards the plateau. A brigade of the first division of Count D'Erlon took possession of the village of Mount Saint John; a second brigade was charged by a body of English cavalry, which occasioned it great loss. At the same moment a division of English cavalry charged the battery of Count D'Erlon on its right, and deranged several pieces; but Gen. Milbank's cuirassiers charged this division, and broke and cut to pieces three regiments of it.

It was now three o'clock in the afternoon. The Emperor ordered the guard to advance in order to place it in the plain upon the ground, which the first corps had occupied at the commencement of the action, that corps being already in advance. The Prussian division, whose movement had been foreseen, then engaged with Count Lobau's light troops (*tricouleurs*) extending its fire upon our whole right flank. It was proper before undertaking any thing elsewhere, to await the issue of this attack. With this view, the whole reserve force was in readiness to move to the assistance of Count Lobau, and to crush the Prussian corps as soon as it should have advanced.

This done, the emperor had formed a plan, to lead on an attack by the village of Mount Saint John, from which was expected a decisive success. But from an impatient movement, so frequent in our military annals, and which has so often proved fatal to us, the cavalry of the reserve having noticed a retrograde movement of the English, to shelter themselves 'om our batteries, from which they had already suffered severely, surrounded the heights of Mount Saint John and charged the infantry. This movement, which had in proper time, and supported by the reserve, must leave decided the day—made separately, and before the attack on the right was decided, became fatal.

There being no means of countermanding it, the enemy displaying many masses of infantry and cavalry and the two divisions of cuirassiers being already engaged, all our cavalry rushed at the same instant to support its comrades. For three hours, numerous charges were made, in which we pierced several squares of the English infantry and took six of its standards, an advantage beyond all proportion to the losses which our cavalry sustained from the grape-shot and musketry of the enemy.

It was impossible to dispose of our reserve of infantry, without having first re-

pealed the attack of the Prussian corps upon our bank. This attack was constantly kept up, and bore directly on our right flank. The Emperor sent Gen. Duhesme to this point with the young guard, and several batteries of the reserve. The enemy was checked, repulsed and driven back—he had exhausted his strength and we had no more to fear from him. This was the moment marked out for an attack upon the enemy's centre. As the cuirassiers suffered from the grape shot, four battalions of the middle guard were sent to protect the cuirassiers, support the position, and, if possible, to disengage a part of our cavalry, and cause them to fall back into the plain.

Two other battalions were sent to hold themselves *en potence*, upon the extreme left of the division, which had maneuvered upon our flanks, in order that we might have no anxiety on this side; the residue were placed in reserve, a part to hold themselves *en potence* in the rear of Mount Saint John, a part upon the plateau in the rear of the field of battle, which formed our position of reserve.

In this state of things, the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions which the enemy had held at the commencement of the action, our cavalry having been too soon, and too disadvantageously employed, we could not hope for decisive success. But Marshal Grouchy, having been informed of the movement of the Prussian corps, was marching upon the rear of that body, which assured us a brilliant success in the operations of the following day. After eight hours of firing, and of charges of infantry and cavalry, the whole army saw, with satisfaction, the battle gained, and the field of battle in our power.

At half past eight, the four battalions of the middle guard, which had been sent to the plateau beyond Mount Saint John to support the cuirassiers, being galled by the enemy's grape shot, marched with charged bayonet, to seize the batteries. The day was just closing: a charge made upon their flank, by several English squadrons, threw them into disorder; the fugitives repassed the ravine: the neighboring regiments, seeing some troops of the guard in confusion, supposed it to be the old guard, and were alarmed: the cries—"all is lost"—"the guard is repulsed"—were heard; the soldiers even declare, that in several quarters, traitors cried out—"sauve qui peut"—("save himself, who can.") However this may be, a panic terror spread all at once through the field; the men rushed in the greatest disorder, upon the line of communication: the soldiers, gunners and caissons hurried to arrive there; the old guard which was in reserve, was unable to withstand the torrent that pressed upon it.

In an instant the army became a confused mass:—the troops of all arms were mixed together and it was impossible to re-form a single corps. The enemy perceiving this strange confusion, caused some columns of his cavalry to debouch; the disorder increased, and the darkness of night forbade our rallying the troops and convincing them of their error.

Thus after ending the battle and repairing the errors of the day, with an assurance of the greatest success on the morrow, all those advantages were lost by a single moment of panic. Even the squadrons of service ranged at the Emperor's side, were routed and disordered by these tumultuous waves; and there was left no choice, but to follow the torrent. The parks of reserve, the baggage that had not repassed the Sambre, and every thing that was on the field of battle fell into the hands of the enemy. It was not even possible to wait for the troops on our right. Every one knows, what the bravest army in the world becomes when it is thrown into confusion, and when all organization is utterly destroyed.

The emperor passed the Sambre on the 19th at Charleroy, at 5 o'clock in the morning; Philippeville and Avesnes were designated as the rallying points. Prince Jerome, Gen. Morand, and the other generals, have already rallied a part of the army there. Marshal Grouchy, with the corps of the right, is operating upon Lower Sambre.

The loss of the enemy must have been very great, if we may judge from the standards, that we have taken, and the retrograde steps that he has made. Ours cannot be calculated until the troops shall have been re-assembled. Before the disorder commenced, we had already suffered very considerable loss, especially in our cavalry, which had been so fatally and yet so honorably engaged. Notwithstanding these losses, that valiant cavalry maintained with constancy the position, it had taken from the English, until compelled to abandon it by the tumult and disorder of the field of battle. Night, and the obstacles which encumbered the road, made them unable to communicate with Lieut. Gen. Belliard.

The Artillery, as usual, covered itself with glory. The carriages of the head-quarters had remained in their ordinary position, no retrograde movement being judged necessary. In the course of the night they fell into the hands of the enemy. Such is the issue of the battle of Mount St. John—so glorious for the French arms, and yet so fatal.

We abstain from giving the details, that are brought to us; in circumstances so afflictive, too much caution and circumspection cannot be used. Gen. Le-

fort, whom the Emperor hoped to preserve to the army and the nation, of which he was one of the most worthy supporters, is said to have died on the 27th at noon. He was one of the most distinguished officers.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

DAILY ADVERTISER OFFICE, BOSTON, AUGUST 8.  
We have this moment received the following news by the brig Ludlow, 27 days from Bordeaux:

"The city of Paris capitulated to the Allies, July 4th. The conditions, as nearly as can be recollect, by the captain, from hearing them once read, are that the French armies should march out of the city towards Nantes with the honours of war, in three days; and that the city and country should remain under the present government and flag, during the present suspension of hostilities, both parties guaranteeing the quiet of the city. Should any difference arise, six days notice should be given for the commencement of hostilities. The capitulation was entered into by Wellington and Blucher on the part of the Allies, and by Eckmühl and others for the city."

"On the 8th of July, the department of the Gironde was declared in state of siege by proclamation, signed by Clauzel.

"A telegraphic despatch from Suchet at Chambery, June 22d, announced a victory over Frimont, on the 27th and 28th, in both of which the Austrians lost 2000 men. Another of June 30, announced that a proposition for an armistice had been announced by Frimont."

PARIS, JUNE 30.  
We presume that the frigates which are to transport Napoleon Bonaparte to the United States of America, are waiting at Rochefort. The following persons are to accompany him: Bertrand, Savary, Lallemand, Labadouyere, and many others.

JULY 1.  
Letter from the Minister of War to the Duke of Wellington.  
HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 30.  
MY LORD—Your hostile movements continue, although, according to the declarations of the Allied Sovereigns, the causes of the war no longer exist, since the Emperor Napoleon has abdicated his power.

At the moment when blood is again to be shed, I have received from the Marshal duke of Albufera a telegraphic despatch of which I send you a copy. My Lord, I guarantee upon my honour this armistice—all the reasons which you could have to continue hostilities are at an end, since you can have no other instructions from your government than those which the Austrian generals had from theirs.

I make your lordship a second demand, to cease hostilities immediately, and to conclude an armistice—to wait the decisions of the Congress, I cannot believe, my Lord, that my demand will be without effect, you will take upon yourself a great responsibility in the eyes of your noble co-adjudicators.

No other motive than to prevent the effusion of blood and the interest of my country, has dictated this letter.

If I appear on the field of battle, I shall carry thither the conviction of contending for the noblest of causes, the defence and independence of my country; and that whatever may be the result, I shall merit your esteem. Accept, I pray you, my Lord, &c. &c.

ECKMÜHL.

A similar letter has been written to Marshal Blucher.

JULY 2.  
We have to-day received news from the plenipotentiaries at Wellington's head-quarters. The negotiation continues, but we know not the result.

Extract of another letter from Boston of the same date.

ARRIVED, the brig Ludlow, Mudge, 27 days from Bordeaux. Left Cordova the 14th Capt. Mudge informs, that an embargo was laid on the 4th, and continued to the 12th, to favor Bonaparte's escape (as it was said) to America: which was the general opinion at Bordeaux. Bonaparte had left Bordeaux and gone to Rochefort, where 2 frigates were waiting for him, as was said, for his escape. Captain M. saw a Paris paper of the 4th of July, stated that Paris had capitulated, and that the Allies entered on the 4th, but were to evacuate it in three days. A severe skirmish took place on the 2d, on the borders of Paris, but the French were defeated, and the Allies entered. Mr. Lee, the American Consul, has met with a severe accident, he has broken his arm and shoulder, and is very dangerous.

[Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]  
FRENCH BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the 28th of June, 1815.

We have received details of the progress of the allies.

A despatch from Marshal Grouchy dated Soissons, June 20, at 10 o'clock in the evening, announces that the enemy has moved upon Compiègne. Count D'Erlon not being able to enter this town has moved upon Senlis.

The enemy occupies Pont St. Maxence.—He is directing his columns upon Creil and Senlis.—In this state of affairs, Marshal Grouchy has found himself under the necessity of pressing his movement upon Paris, and of carrying his headquarters to Dammarin. The corps of Gen. Reille takes its position at Gonesse, and that of Gen. Vandamme at Nanterre.

Bulletin of the 30th of June.  
The last accounts rendered by the minister of war give the following details.

The place of L'Isle is tranquil. The greatest calm reigns at Douay.

The enemy about 2 or 3000 strong has passed the Sarre and taken Sarguemines on the 23d of this month. He was on the 25th at Chateau Salins.

Lieut. Gen. Gerard has marched upon Toul, whence he can communicate with Lieut. Gen. Belliard.

The Austrian and Baden troops debouched by Basle on the 26th. Gen. Lecourbe has fallen back in advance of Aitkirch. He expected to be attacked the next day. If the enemy, not yet very numerous, received new forces, our troops would retire immediately from Belfort.

The garrison of Coni, has made a movement upon Barcelonette, but this movement appeared to have no other object than the occupation of the frontiers.

The Spanish troops from Barcelona have encamped near Gironne. Gen. Decaen does not think hostilities very threatening at this point.

In the west, the battle of Roche-Servière has given a mortal blow to the insurrection. Many thousands of insurgents have been spared by our soldiers. Whatever may be the influence

of late events, Lt. Gen. Lamarque does not believe but that the chiefs of the insurgents, bound by their parole of honour, will remain tranquil.

The town of Nantes has voted a loan of 200,000 francs for the defence of the town, and for clothing the national guard.

### Bulletin of July 2.

Our troops had an occasion yesterday of displaying their accustomed valour in two brilliant affairs.

Gen. Excelmans reports, that he proceeded yesterday afternoon with part of his cavalry to Versailles. The enemy had occupied that town with 1500 horse. Gen. Excelmans had formed the project of repulsing them. He had in consequence directed Lieut. Gen. Pire, with the 1st and 6th of the Chasseurs, and the 44th regiment of Infantry of the line upon Villes d'Avry, and Requencourt, ordering them to advance to receive the enemy when they should pass by that point.

Lieut. Gen. Excelmans himself, marched by the way of Mount Rouge to Velissy, with the intention of entering Versailles by three points. He met at the heights of the wood of Venieres, a strong column of the enemy. The 5th and the 15th dragoons, who were in front, charged the enemy with a rare intrepidity. The 6th of hussars and the 20th of dragoons, took them in flank. Overthrown on every point, the enemy left the track even to Versailles covered with the dead and wounded.

During the time, General Pire executed his movement upon Requencourt with equal vigour and intelligence. The Prussian Colonel pushed by Gen. Excelmans, and was received by the corps of Gen. Pire and received at the muzzle by a lively discharge of the 44th Regiment, and was charged by the 1st and 6th chasseurs while the 6th hussars and 5th dragoon, who followed them, pushed them vigorously to the entrance of Versailles.

The result of these fine affairs has been the entire destruction of two regiments of the hussars of Brandenburg & Pomerania, the first of the Prussian army.

The French troops, infantry and cavalry, have rivalled each other in courage.

We have made many prisoners in these affairs, and taken about one thousand horses.

Lieut. Gen. Lecourbe was attacked on the 24th, in his position of Dannemarie and Ceyenne. The enemy was repulsed; we preserved our positions.

### FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 29.  
Count Lanjuras presiding, presented the following message from the provisional government, and the accompanying documents.

MR. PRESIDENT,  
The provisional government has not forgotten, for an instant that Napoleon by his abdication, has placed himself under the safeguard of France honour. Their first care was to demand of the enemy general, safe conduct for the protection of his person.

I make your lordship a second demand, to cease hostilities immediately, and to conclude an armistice—to wait the decisions of the Congress, I cannot believe, my Lord, that my demand will be without effect, you will take upon yourself a great responsibility in the eyes of your noble co-adjudicators.

No other motive than to prevent the effusion of blood and the interest of my country, has dictated this letter.

If I appear on the field of battle, I shall carry thither the conviction of contending for the noblest of causes, the defence and independence of my country; and that whatever may be the result, I shall merit your esteem. Accept, I pray you, my Lord, &c. &c.

ECKMÜHL.

A similar letter has been written to Marshal Blucher.

JULY 2.  
We have to-day received news from the plenipotentiaries at Wellington's H.Q. The negotiation continues, but we know not the result.

COPY OF A LETTER TO COUNT BIGNON.

HEAD QUARTERS, JUNE 28.

COUNT—I had the honor to receive the letter of Your Excellency of the 25th. I have already written to the commissioners named to treat of peace with the allied powers, upon their proposal of a suspension of hostilities; an answer which your excellency must have seen, and I have nothing more to add to it.

AS regards a passport and safe conduct for Napoleon Bonaparte, to proceed to the United States of America, I must inform your Excellency that I have no authority from my government to give any reply whatever to such a demand.

I have the honor to be, with the most distinguished consideration, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

COPY OF A LETTER TO GEN. BEKER DATED MALMAISON JUNE 29, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to announce to the government that Napoleon set out at 4 o'clock, as the subjoined letter of Gen. Beker shows.

The government invites the House to make provision for him and his family.

ACCEPT SIR, THE HOMAGE OF THE PROFOUND RESPECT, WITH WHICH I AM,

YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT,

COUNT BEKER.

THE PRESIDENT READ THE MESSAGE AND BULLETIN WHICH FOLLOW :

SIR—I HAVE THE HONOR TO TRANSMIT TO YOU THE BULLETIN OF THE SITUATION OF THE ARMY ON THE 30TH OF JUNE.

THE ENEMY'S ARMY IS ADVANCED WITHIN SIGHT

the baggage and cannon, which our troops abandoned.

Many detachments of the Imperial Guard, arrived at Paris—and General Lefèvre mouttes has collected near Laon, 800 of guard, whose heroic devotion ought to be appreciated by all true Frenchmen.—The wounded arrive at Paris for some days past, many more are expected—the administration prepare the depots to receive them, and the necessary succours for them. Forced in the present exigency to address themselves to the benevolence of all the inhabitants of Paris, it has recourse to them with confidence. There is no difference of opinion with regard to those men, who have fought for the nation, who suffer for her, and whom humanity alone recommends to their fellow-citizens.

A decree of the committee of government, (*commission de gouvernement*) declares as follows: All the military absent from their standards, will immediately rejoin the nearest corps de armes; and if such corps be too distant they will repair to Paris.

The civil and military authorities will see this decree carried into effect.

Napoleon Bonaparte went to Malmaison at half past one o'clock on Sunday, and had not departed for Havre, as many of the Journals have announced. During yesterday (Monday) his family went to Malmaison to see him, as well as many other persons.

All the communes of Paris are encumbered with troops, who are ordered to the points which are menaced—the commune of Lachapelle alone, contains 500; there are three hundred at Pantin.

The count d'Erlon and General Duhamel, who had been placed among the victims of the battle of Mount St. John, were not even wounded—Gen. Duhamel is at this moment at Lisle.

The French plenipotentiaries await at Laon passports which they have demanded. The General commanding the Prussian advanced guard, has sent their request to the head quarters of the allies.

Their exists at this point a tacit understanding between the advanced posts, not to attack each other without previous warning.

#### *Situation of the French Armies.*

On the 26th of June, reports were made to the French Legislature, on the situation of the several French armies.

The army of the north was described, in a letter from the Duke of Dalmatia, of the 3d as beginning to rally again—Gen. Grouchy made his junction with the main body on the 23d.

A dispatch from the army of the Moselle, announced that a Hessian corps was three leagues from Montmedy, and that the enemy also appeared to approach from Sedan.

General Rapp, commanding the army of the Rhine, was expected to be attacked on the 24th or 25th.

From the army on the west, it was stated that further successes had been gained over the insurgents.

From the other armies, nothing of importance.

#### Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 28.

A gentleman, who has just arrived from St. Louis, informs us, that a treaty of peace has been negotiated with the hostile tribes of Indians in that quarter, and that depredations on the frontiers had ceased. Col. Miller's regiment was ordered to Detroit, and is to be replaced by the one commanded by Col. Nicholas.

*Office of the Freeman's Journal,*  
Philadelphia, August 17.

#### NEWS EXPECTED.

#### Bonaparte in England!

Capt. Muschert, of the sloop Twins, arrived yesterday afternoon in three days from New-York, informs that on Friday morning last, off Long Branch, heard a number of guns fired in succession, some time after which, two British frigates and a brig were in sight—kept the sloop in shoal water, and during the day, saw them bring to and board several vessels. On Saturday evening, off Barnegat, in 4 fathoms water, spoke a schooner from France, 10 or 20 days out, bound to New-York, who informed that Bonaparte had arrived in England. Wind blowing fresh, did not distinctly hear the schooner's name nor the port in France she sailed from, but thinks she said Bourdeaux. The two British frigates and the brig were then in sight, one of which bore down upon the schooner, but as she kept in 3 or 4 fathoms water, and night came on, it is likely he effected her escape.

A French vessel had arrived at Marsailles about the 25th of June, from Algiers, and informed that the American squadron were bombarding that place.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 12.

*Extract of a letter from London, June 10th, to a respectable House in this city, communicated for the Federal Gazette.*

"I understand Messrs. Gallatin and Clay have so far progressed in the Commercial Treaty as to admit of their departure, and that Mr. Adams will now presently complete it alone."

#### SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

London dates of June 20, acknowledge accounts from Buenos Ayres to March 23. The Lima army at Chili had seized the property of several Englishmen established there. The British armed their vessels, retook their property together with a vessel bound from Callao for Chili, with \$400,000 on board. They also blockaded Vina del Mar, and carried off all the Spanish exiles at the island of Juan Fernandez and the other *presidios*.

An insurrection is said to have broken out in Lima. The Buenos Ayrean army in Peru has been victorious over the royalists. The insurgents of Cusco, Arequipa and Puno, have also been successful. An insurrection took place in Arequipa.

#### FROM MEXICO.

*Communicated for the Federal Gazette.*  
Extract of a letter from Havana, dated July 7, 1815.

"We know from Mexico that the Independents have at last formed a Congress at Valladolid by the concurrence of deputies from every province in the Kingdom. Their manifesto is very energetic and eloquent. It seems intended to destroy party spirit, and extinguish

the hatred existing between old Spaniards and Natives—(Creoles.) "It is high time, say they, to banish from our hearts that fatal jealousy that has so long kept us asunder.—The fate of our sacred cause must be stifled; and all recollection of past events, so fatal to both parties, vanish from our minds. Linked by the ties of brotherhood, let us march into the holy temple of peace, and on the altar of our country, let us sacrifice all private interest."—In another place they say, "policy and humanity have prevented the Capital and Vera Cruz from falling into our hands, but soon we will free them from their Royal Masters, and thereby complete the work of our glorious independence."

A number of citizens of Albany have presented to Gen. Peter B. Porter, a service of Plate, as a testimonial of the respect they entertain for his services as a citizen soldier during the late war, and particularly in the campaign on the Niagara, which preceded the peace.—*Nat. Int.*

BUFFALO, August 1.

Major-Gen. Brown, accompanied by his aids-de-camp, colonel Jones and major Fraser, arrived at this village on Tuesday last. The general received national salutes, at Black Rock and Buffalo.

General Brown visited the battle ground at Bridgewater on the anniversary of that action.

*Gazette.*

Arrived in this village, brevet brigadier-general James Miller, colonel of the new 5th. The general is on his way to Detroit, which post he will command.—*Ib.*

NEW-YORK, August 8.

PORT-ROYAL, (Jan.) BURNT.

Port-Royal, Jamaica, was nearly destroyed by fire, on the 13th ult. In the calamity several lives were lost. The Kingston, Jan. paper says, "that all that remains now of Port Royal, besides the dock yard, is Fort Charles, the Artillery Barracks and Hospital, the Church, the street in which Mr. Peter Duffus's house is situated, the street at the back of it, in which Mr. Henry Beer's liquor store is, and also from 14 to 16 houses on the Parade, commencing from Mrs. Clark's old lodging house, and running each way six or seven houses—Before this catastrophe the town consisted of more than two hundred houses besides public buildings. It had once been of much greater consequence, but earthquakes and fire have reduced it to its present deplorable state.

THE BOURBONS.

The names of the Bourbon family so frequently recur in the papers that a short notice of them respectively appears desirably. When Louis XVI, ascended the throne in 1774, there were in France five families of the royal blood, viz.—1. Reigning family. 2. Family of Orleans. 3. Of Conde. 4. Of Conti. 5. Of Penthiere—(the last, a legitimised family, viz. its parent stock born out of wedlock, but acknowledged.)

There were, besides, in Europe, three families descended from the House of Bourbon, viz. one in Spain, one in Naples, and one in Parma.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier, (now Louis 18) first brother to Louis 16, was born November 17, 1755.

Charles Philip, (Count d'Artois) second brother to Louis 16, was born October 9, 1757. In his favor Louis 18 is stated, by the last advices, to have abdicated.

The Duke d'Angouleme, eldest son to the Count d'Artois, was born August 6, 1775.

Maria Theresa Charlotte, Duchess of Angoaleme, (daughter of Louis 16, and first cousin to her husband) was born December 19, 1778. N. B. By the salic law women did not inherit the crown in France. The *billes do not spin*, was the adage.

The Duke of Berry, second son to the Count d'Artois, was born Jan. 24, 1788.

Philip, Duke of Orleans, son of the noted Egalite, (the candidate for the throne, mentioned by Talleyrand in the dialogue, &c.) was born October 6, 1773. He distinguished himself under Dumourier, against the Prussians, Austrians, &c.—He afterwards came to the United States, through which he travelled with his two brothers, one of whom is since dead.—Their ludicrous adventure at a tavern in Virginia is still recollectable, and will long be so. Philip taught French in Canada.—He once was a republican—he since became reconciled to Louis 18, having, of course, abjured former principles.

The mother of Philip D'Orleans is a daughter of the virtuous Duke of Penthiere. If her husband's life was a tissue of infamy, her own is a bright pattern of whatever is amiable and attractive in the female character.—She is on earth a suffering angel. Bonaparte is said to have lately settled on her a large pension.—Her misfortunes did not come from him. Let this little digression be excused—We have seen her so often at Anet, Vernon, and other places visiting the abodes of indigence and sickness, relieving distress, encouraging industry, disseminating piety and virtue, in which she was accompanied and aided by her venerable father, that we cannot forbear adding our distant blessing to those which she, no doubt, continues to receive. Her other children, not being conspicuous at present, are not noticed here.

The branch of Conde has been remarkable for courage and gallantry. The Prince Conde long headed the emigrants.

The high qualities, and the melancholy fate of the Duke d'Enghien, are well known.—*Richmond Compiler.*

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE.

*American Sailors and Soldiers.*

The ignorant part of Europe have been struck with wonder at the astounding fact, that our seamen and soldiers fight with more per-

severing bravery and success, than the English, Scotch, Irish, or German soldiers. The explanation is easy. The American soldiers are more like the Roman soldiers; and the Roman soldiers surpassed all other warriors.—Rousseau explains this in his "principles of political right." He says,

"The common people, the vulgar, among the Romans, were not permitted to have the honor of bearing arms for their country: that being a privilege confined to those who occupied a dwelling which had a fire-place in it. And of those who have fought for the nation, who would not have been driven with disdain from a Roman cohort, at the period when those soldiers were the defenders of liberty."

Now, it is well known that our soldiers and sailors were born and brought up in houses which had fire-places in them, with every thing answering to it; that they can read and write, and have a bible; and possess a general knowledge of the history of their own country, and of that of England, so far as our separation from her, and our independence, are concerned. Generally speaking, our seamen and soldiers are better acquainted with the principles and causes of our quarrel with England, than the subaltern officers of the British army. The people of England have found that our prisoners in the Dartmoor depot were men of intelligence, as it regarded personal and national rights—and every way equal to what we suppose to have been the intelligence of a Roman soldier.

An American sailor or soldier is of greater estimation in society than the British soldier, seaman. In our papers of the present week we read, under the notice of deaths—"In Philadelphia, sergeant Wm. Burbank of the marine corps, aged 25, a native of Massachusetts"—and not unfrequently the deaths of private soldiers are thus noticed. There is no such thing in England, Holland, Germany, Russia or Prussia. Every private soldier that dies in our garrisons or at our hospitals is conveyed to the grave in solemn procession, with arms reversed and muffe drum. The lively indignation of the whole continent, (a few cold blooded tories excepted) at the *Dartmoor Massacre*, is another instance of our affection for the sailor and the soldier. Compare this feeling with the habits and practices of the British. One would suppose that the King's guards were a chosen band of soldiers, respectable in themselves, and respected by their officers, and by the inhabitants of London and Westminster; and yet every inhabitant around St. James Park knows that there is scarcely a morning in the week, when their ears are not assailed, for hours, with the cries and shrieks of these miserable soldiers, tied up to the halberds, and under the lash of their lacerating cat-o'-ninet's! for stealing, and for crimes of a more trifling nature. We ourselves remember, with horror, the cruel whippings of the British soldiery in Boston. Can we wonder they often shoot their officers? Are we surprised that navy officers are often shot from the tops, on their own quarter-deck? Or that they risk their lives in running away from their ships?

At the attack of Fort Erie, the British officers were obliged to prick on their soldiers with their swords, when, instead of the endearing epithets of "my children," so common in the French army, nothing was heard but "d-d rascal, cowards and villains!" It is well known that at the attack of our lines at New-Orleans, when one regiment was staggered and falling back, that Gen. Gibbs cried out to the troops in the rear of them, to "bayonet the d-d rascals." After knowing this, the British, and the rest of the ignorant world, may cease to wonder how it happens, that American soldiers and sailors drive the sea and land forces of Brita'n before them. The British *tars*, as well as the British troopers, are flagellated slaves. Their spirits are broken from knowing that their officers can, and often do whip their souls out of their bodies. Such men can have no patriotism; and can have no genuine heroism; and this is proved by their deserting whenever they think they can escape. Far different are they from the American sailor and soldier.

He has a home; was born in a house that had a fire-place in it. Misery has not driven him into the ranks; and he goes voluntarily and cheerfully on board our men of war. In a word, he, Roman like, adores his country, and partakes her triumphs. This is the grand secret of our success over the English.

DIED,

On the 28th ult. at his seat near Georgetown, PHILIP BARTON KEY, Esq. As a politician he was eminent, and sat as a Representative in the Tenth, Eleventh and thirteenth Congress, from the adjoining district in Maryland. As a lawyer, he stood in the first rank of his profession; as a gentleman, he was greatly respected, even by those who least admired him as a politician. To his family, as well as to his vicinity, his death will prove a severe loss.

CHASLES SPORELL,

EDWARD HARDMAN, Trustee,

WILLIAM HUNTER, 1—

## THEATRE.

### (Mrs. Milner's Benefit.)

MRS. MILNER respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Will be presented a very celebrated Patriotic and Historical Drama, with appropriate Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, written by William Diamond, Esq. author of the *Ælthon*, *Founding of the Forest*, *Adrian and Oriella*, *Hunter of the Alps*, *Sea-Side Story*, *Peasant Boy*, &c. called

### GUTAVUS VASA,

#### *The Hero of the North.*

The Drama of Gustavus Vasa, was originally produced under its second title upon the boards of Drury Lane, in 1804; its reception was flattering, and its career attended with extraordinary attraction. It was revived, with some alterations both in dialogue and music, during the season of 1811, with a corresponding success at the New Theatre, Covent Garden—and fifteen crowded audiences have already approved, by an unmixed applause, the splendour of the spectacle, and the talents of the author. Its recent representation in Philadelphia, was sanctioned by those awarding acclamations, which are ever produced from a union of patriotic feeling, and which are usually awakened through the warmest sensibility for the Saviour of his Country.

Gustavus Vasa, Sigismund of Calmar, Morgan. Carlowitz, Jefferson. Ufo, Ludlow. Thornton. Veltzki, Anderson. Marcell, Blisset. Gabriel, Lucas. Guillomar, Beale. Miners, &c. Peasant Women.

Princess Gunilda, Mrs. Turner. Santa Michelina, Barrett. Frederica Rubenski, Blisset. Alexa, Milner. Uriaca, Miss Turner. Nuns, Paulina & Petronella, Pilgrims, and

Peasant Women.

#### IN THE DRAMA,

Song—"Friendship and Love are Divine;"

By Mr. Morgan—accompanied by Mr. Decker.

#### BETWEEN THE PLAY & FARCE,

#### RECITATION,

#### The Standard of Liberty,

or,

THE AMERICAN EAGLE,

By Mrs. Barrett.

#### A HORNPipe,

By Miss Turner.

After which, a favorite Musical Farce, called

#### The Devil to Pay,

or,

#### Wives Metamorphosed.

For further particulars, see Bills.

#### Notice.

All those indebted to the firm of Herian and Maxwell, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

35-1 August 28

#### Public Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by the Subscribers on the 17th of June last, by Thomas Garner to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, will be sold by auction, on Saturday, the 2d of September next, at his late residence, adjoining the cut-lots of Lexington, between the Georgetown and Henry's Mill roads, about

#### 120 MERINO SHEEP,

three or four Milch Cows, three Horses, a travelling Carriage and sundry articles of Household Furniture, &c. &c.

The Sheep will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, and a credit of 12 months will be given in all sums over \$20 the purchaser giving his note negotiable in bank with an approved endorser.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHASLES SPORELL,



## CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMS, SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.

OF THE BEST QUALITIES,

And on as liberal terms as circumstances will admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attended to on the shortest notice.

February 20.

*DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.*

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw having been dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY,  
HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY.

## Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and real estate given as security. Refer to DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.

Lexington, April 13, 1815. 16-tf

**Hand and Machine Cards.**

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having extended their machinery for stitching all kinds of Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular supply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHIERS and HATTERS JACKS—Also MILCHINE CARDS, FILLETING & COMB PLATE—all warranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and faithfully executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,  
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,  
No. 153, Pearl-street.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.

COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery, may be had of the above Manufacture at LEWIS SANDERS', Lexington.

March 1, 1815. 10-6m.

## Plastering & Stoco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,  
[From Charleston, South-Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815. 11-tf

## BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813. 45-tf

## Brass Foundery.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of

And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner;

He will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also

A Cupel for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuation of the same.

CORNELIUS COYLE or WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, August 7. 33-3t

## Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-tf

## BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tender her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommending her School on Monday, the 27th inst.

11—Terms as usual.

March 11, 1815.

## Plating Establishment.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF, having taken DAVID A. SAYRE into partnership in his Plating Establishment, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of Woodruff & Sayre, at the former stand, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by

WOODRUFF & SAYRE.

Lexington, July 28th, 1815. 31-

## SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

## DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.

July 24, 1815. 31

War Department, July 6th, 1815.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1817, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac. Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2nd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana, and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the district of Maine, and state of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, and including West-Point.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-Jersey.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South Carolina.

17th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations.

The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, which the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article carted or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

31 A. J. DALLAS,  
Acting Secretary of War.

Note.—The Editors of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement, once a week for two months.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

## FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

## FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following

places on the 1st day of every month, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished,

viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Clotah deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to furnish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD,  
THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17. 42

## ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TRUNK MAKER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs Owen & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where he will keep a constant supply of Travelling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered and lined with paper which will suit for standing in the house equal to hair or leather; an assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales, common Bridles, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus, plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Martingale hooks and buckles, men's and women's Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and Candles, Segars, Potters ware &c. which will be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred to the above business in the city of Philadelphia, and removed from there to the city of Detroit, where he had the misfortune to displease Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed, sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen months, nine of which he was confined in a loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed without fire or clothing, where he suffered more than death. But it has pleased kind Providence to return him to the bosom of his country and friends; where his steady attention to business, and the quality of his work, he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

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July 5. 28-8

Orders left with Tilford, Scott and Trotter, Lexington, Kentucky, will be forwarded and punctually attended to.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.

July 24, 1815. 31

John Norton